





## FELLOW CITIZENS,

IT appears then that Kentucky was not the only place, in which the Yazoo company attempted to exert their corrupt influence—their abortive efforts to excite insurrection and commit the peace of the United States, are therefore unjustly and maliciously attributed to the citizens of Kentucky, who were with a zeal and firmness becoming freemen, and in open day, pursuing their birth-right claim to self-government. It is to those transactions, produced by the citizens of other states, that we can readily trace, much of the information developed and distorted by the Editors of the Western World. It is extremely proper that the history of those transactions should be known, and constantly kept in view, and we shall thereby be enabled to account for many of those mysterious circumstances, which are illy understood by our highly illuminated Editors. The lapse of sixteen years, must necessarily have thrown a veil over the feeble, but insidious attempts of those who were concerned either in Cox's or the Yazoo projects. The writer of this essay has been induced to give this slight sketch of those occurrences, from his own recollection of their existence; the details, if necessary to be known, he leaves to others, who may be better informed. He never was apprised with the smallest degree of certainty who were the leading persons in our state who had yielded in any measure to the overtures of Cox or O'Fallon, but he knew several of the subordinate officers. The Editors of the Western World having continually interwoven the several occurrences of those distant periods, it will be necessary to separate them, and examine carefully the circumstances attending each. Let us then in the course of our enquiries, first advert to the history of the transactions attendant on our struggles for a separation from Virginia—secondly, to the circumstances attending those projects which have just been spoken of—and thirdly, let us trace the various efforts made by the citizens of Kentucky, to obtain the free and undisturbed use of the western waters. With respect to the first branch of our enquiry, it is hoped that enough has been said, to convince any reasonable mind, of the falsity of the charge exhibited against the persons implicated. The second part of the enquiry, offers a considerable range of observation and reflection. It is to those transactions we may resort to account for the direful and momentous conspiracies, unfolded by the calumniators of Brown, Wilkinson, Sebastian and others. Those gentlemen it seems have not yet been charged with a participation in those conspiracies, in addition to the crimes already imputed to them. It is reserved for the spotless and Lynx-eyed Humphrey to discover who were associated with the projectors of those attempts. He may pursue the threads of conspiracy until they break, or he again entangles himself in a net of his own weaving. To the venom and malice of his family associates, is left this odious task, they can torture even a praise-worthy act into conspiracies, plots and treasons. But for justice sake Fellow Citizens, let us not be led blindfold to the condemnation of our innocent and well deserving citizens, by the confused and incoherent theories of conspiracies bro't before us in clouds of darkness and mystery. Taking it for granted that there were attempts highly criminal, made by the Yazoo company and others, to alienate the inhabitants of Kentucky, from their hard earned residence, and to induce them to seek in the savage wilds of the Yazoo, a more flattering abode. Suppose the delusive picture drawn by the faithless O'Fallon should have had charms sufficient to entice the unwary Kentuckians, would it not be cruel and unjust in the excess to attribute to them a treasonable intent. However, improper it might have been to countenance the projects of those land speculators, it certainly constitutes a crime of infinitely less magnitude than an attempt to commit the sovereignty of Kentucky, with the peace of the Union, by a transfer of the government of the District to Spain. Take away the magic found of armies and troops, and suppose a collection of adventurous back-woods men, eager to be in front of civilization, fond of change and novelty,

and in high expectation of obtaining more land, than their most languine hopes had conceived. The wandering and erratic adventurer did not discover any impropriety in his migration from one part of the western country to another—he is offered by an agent of an extensive company, with high sounding powers, every thing he desires—he knew not the nature of the purchase from Georgia, but was perhaps informed that there were conflicting acts of their assembly, respecting the titles to those lands. He reasons thus: the prospect before me of obtaining land and other advantages, is flattering. I am unable to ascertain to which collection of purchasers, the land may eventually belong. The Judiciary will one day perhaps determine between the contending parties, which is the legitimate exercise of legislative power in Georgia—in the mean time I will try my fortune on the Yazoo, in hopes of obtaining land from some body. Thus he reasons, and if under those impressions, he had removed himself quietly to the purchased ground, he perhaps would not have been deemed a traitor. As long as the active spirit of Americans can find room for exertion, so long will they be projecting plans for the acquirement of portions of the vast and unexplored regions possessed by the United States. This thirst for lands, will assume a thousand shapes, and will, it is feared, pervade, deeply pervade the councils of America. It will therefore become our government to watch with unceasing attention, that private interest should not under the garb of public benefit assume to itself a property intended for the equal good of all. But if government will yield to the solicitations of monopolists, and convert the citizen into the monarch, he must not assume the murderous visage of an executioner, and discharge her keenest vengeance on every adventurer who shall overleap her ideal territorial lines—she will certainly not brand with treason every effort of magnitude, nor consider every mysterious movement as a conspiracy. It may become the towering and corrupt governments of Europe, to watch with jealous eye, every effort to remove the veil, which conceals the movements of power, and to pursue with their bitterest vengeance every action tending to an enlargement of the privilege of the subject. But in America, the dark and dismal European catalogue of crimes, is diminished to a small compass—treasons, plots and conspiracies are unknown to the American—his bold and enterprising spirit may lead him into intemperance, he may outstrip the boundaries marked for his restraint. But a single warning from the Executive, brings him back. Even the dismemberment of a sovereign state, is an event not uncommon—like the ripened fruit, a section of a country falls into self-government, without convulsion, without even the necessity of treason. Individuals here aim at the possession of millions of acres—their plans are gigantic, their transactions are mysterious; but who in those attempts, which often prove abortive, can discover conspiracy and treason. It is to the enterprise and labors of this monopolizing spirit, that we owe the rapid settlement of our western country. The unwieldy machine of an immense purchase in general, proves ruinous to the first undertaker, and although he has too many opportunities of oppression, in the end the project of monopoly dissolves with its own weight, and the individual settler quietly obtains a portion of the unwieldy million. This was the progress of our settlements heretofore formed; but our government has perhaps more wisely adopted the plan of gradually lopping off a portion of waste and unappropriated land, to meet the regular and increasing demand. These observations will serve to shew, that land speculations, however extended they may be, if they are unaccompanied with fraud, ought not to be viewed as treasonable projects; but it is the rightful province of government to guard against monopolies of artificial wealth or power, and to promote the fair and equal distribution of every benefit within its power. Thus on examination we shall discover, that the history of this tremendous Spanish association shrinks into nothing. It will be found to be composed of a confused and imperfect knowledge of events, which occupied the passing moment of the infancy of Kentucky; but when stripped of the mysterious juggling tricks of the actors behind the curtain of the Western World, will

be found to be a wicked attempt to destroy the reputation of some of our best citizens. Another source of wonderful, mysterious, dark and treacherous design is traced by the accusers; in the attempts of some of our citizens to obtain from the Spaniards, extensive grants of waste land in Louisiana. To those who had acquired royal domains by their mal-practices on the early adventurers to Kentucky, those attempts must appear a work of extreme super-erogation; but to a man who could not so readily acquire land in Kentucky, it perhaps was not criminal, to endeavor to obtain some from the Spaniards. It is supposed that the immaculate spirit of the holy band of calumniators would not have received offence, by an overture from some of the companies that may have been formed for the purpose of obtaining a Spanish grant. But it has so happened that the selfish and aggrandizing spirit of those who have fattened on the Surveyor's office of Fayette, has confined their views more immediately to their own circle, and the general distrust which prevailed towards them, was sufficient to exclude them from an association with others.

It will be observed that the patrons of the Western World have studiously connected the incidents which attended our endeavors to procure the navigation of the Mississippi with those arising from our struggles for a separation from Virginia. This mode of blending transactions, entirely different in their objects, occurring at different periods, and performed by different persons, is calculated to perplex and mislead.

It is well known to those who resided in Kentucky, about the year 1794, the agitation and anxiety we discovered to remove every obstacle to the free use of the western waters—we remonstrated, petitioned, and murmured loudly, on account of the privation of a privilege we thought ourselves entitled to by nature and by treaty. We were fearful that a mistaken policy in some of our sister states, was the real cause of the obstructions thrown in our way. At that highly interesting period, the citizens of the Atlantic states appeared to have the strongest sensations on the subject of the administration of the general government. They were impressed with a belief, that their well beloved Washington had yielded too implicitly to the councils of men whose designs were hostile to the happiness of the United States—they thought they perceived a growing inclination to favour invidious and aristocratical distinctions among our citizens—they were fearful that the pomp and parade, with which the enemies to our peace had environed our Father and Chief, were calculated to estrange his children from his parental regard, and they seem to foretell with a prophetic spirit, the mournful certainty, that democracy, was fast approaching its decline. Several interesting movements of government had at that period excited a considerable degree of painful anxiety. The people of the west strongly partook of those sensations with which they perceived their eastern brethren so much agitated. Urged by our domestic sufferings, sore with our late affliction and murderous warfare with the savages, deprived of the use of the Mississippi, abandoned as we thought by our government, and denounced by the Executive, we might have been impatient and intemperate under our accumulated sufferings. Under the pressure of this complication of evils, we betook ourselves to those much defamed and self-created democratic societies. In this mode of obtaining an expression of public sentiment, Kentucky was not singular; nor was the much surpassed by others in the warmth and animation of her addresses and remonstrances. But those associations, like others more regularly organized, committed mistakes, from false impressions, or a too eager pursuit after their favorite objects, and it is seriously believed that those democratic associations in Kentucky, were instrumental in awakening the government to a more just sense of the justice of our claims, and the extent of our sufferings. The writer of this essay, can without a consciousness of regret or remorse, avow that his hand and heart were occupied in those efforts to obtain the free and undisturbed use of the western waters, and if it was treasonable to make known our wants and sufferings, in the warm and animated language of freemen, to a government to which

we were attached by a thousand invincible ties—he with others partook of that guilt. But as to conspiracies to dismember the Union, attempts to hazard the sovereignty of our country, and to risk its peace and happiness, he considers their development as flowing from the wretched ranklings of a wicked and deliberately malicious heart. They had no existence either in contemplation or in practice. If the exertions of the people of Kentucky, is “the misguided impetuosity of democratical licentiousness,” said to be depicted by Mr. Magruder, it only serves to shew his misguided pen, and that he, as well as Wood and Street, are either negligently or perversely ignorant of the true state of those transactions.

The deliberations of those self-created assemblies, were performed in open day, accessible to every man, and in pursuance of general notification—and with respect to the meeting in March 1794, the representation given by the Western World is excessively incorrect, as far as relates to Messrs. Brown, Wallace and Sebastian.

If any criminality could possibly be attached to those gentlemen, for their conduct on that or similar occasions, it might be shewn, that Mr. Brown was absent from Kentucky during the existence of those societies, and that Judges Wallace and Sebastian, although they assented to the leading measures pursued, that their conduct was dignified and becoming their standing in society.

If there ever was a people actuated by pure and patriotic motives, it was the citizens of Kentucky, on those occasions, and it may be asserted with confidence, that such were the motives of a majority of those whose ardour placed them in front. If a traitorous sentiment existed in the breast of any man at that period, it must have been exclusively possessed by Humphrey and his cold and calculating connections. There is not the slightest semblance of truth, in the assertion that the democratic societies in Kentucky, endeavored to sow the seeds of licentiousness, and that they entertained a wish to dismember the Union. If it were possible for man to detach himself from a regard to his interest and happiness, the motives of the people of Kentucky might justly be said to have been pure as æther. But they were ardent, firm and peaceful in their deportment, to the government to which they were affectionately devoted—conspiracies plots and treasons were terms to them unknown and unfelt. Their love of country, their enmity to high toned and aristocratical domination, and their unequivocal attachment to the equal participation of the gifts of nature have been evinced by evidence the most convincing.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE WESTERN WORLD.

The Kentucky Spanish Association, Blount's Conspiracy, and General Miranda's Expedition.

[CONTINUED.]

No. XVI

THE agency of Judge Wallace in the Spanish Association, solely rests on the declaration of governor Greenup published in the first number—the letter of Dr. Brooks published in the 12th number, and general report.

Governor Greenup asserted that Judge Wallace seconded a motion made by gen. Wilkinson, for a separation from Virginia, without the consent of the latter; and Doctor Brooks says that Wallace should declare “that seven years hence, the people will be convinced that he and I—n, have been in the right.” This testimony, therefore, clearly demonstrates, that Judge Wallace advocated a violent separation; and that he approved of the measures of Wilkinson. We may also add, that Wallace, lately, before the publication of Brown's letter to Muter, repeatedly denied the existence of the association, whose acts we are unfolding. This denial, with every impartial reader, will weigh against Wallace; for when a person denies the knowledge of what he knows, the only inference which can be drawn, is, that he is a party concerned, or his interest is some ways connected with the subject in question.

With Judge Wallace we have little or no personal acquaintance; never heard of his name until we came to Kentucky; and consequently, can be no ways actuated either to promote or injure his character.

We merely state these circumstances and leave the citizens of Kentucky to pursue what measures they may think proper respecting him.

We had expected that the whole of the correspondence between Col. Marshall and Gen. Washington would have been produced; but, unfortunately the three following letters are all which A. K. Marshall has been able to discover among the papers of his father. In them, however, there appear sufficient facts to justify our assertions; and by comparing the dates of the letters, it is evident several others must have been written. These, most probably, are in the possession of general John Marshall, of Richmond, Virginia, as we stated in our first number.

No. I.

Kentucky, Feb. 8th, 1789.

DEAR GENERAL,

THE nature of the subject upon which I do myself the honour to address you, will, I hope, be admitted as an excuse for the trouble you will have in reading this letter.

The political situation of this Western country, appears to one to be something critical, and therefore, I have undertaken (though reluctantly) to give you a state of facts, preceding our present situation, so far as they have fallen within my knowledge.

In the spring 1787, Gen. Wilkinson went to New-Orleans with a cargo of Tobacco, &c. and was requested by the Governor of that place, to give his sentiments freely in writing, respecting the political interest of Spain and the Americans of the United States inhabiting the western waters. This he did in an essay as he calls it, contained in about 15 or 20 sheets of paper—I saw the Governor's letter to him, acknowledging the receipt of his essay, and informing him that he would lay it before the king of Spain. A copy of this essay he produced and read in our late convention, for the district; and as well as my memory (which I acknowledge is not very accurate) serve me, the substance of it is as follows:—

He urges our natural right of following the current of rivers, flowing through our country into the sea. He states the extent of our country—the richness of our soil, abounding in choice productions, proper for foreign markets, to which we have no means of conveying them, should the Mississippi be shut against us. He states the advantages Spain might derive from allowing us the free use of that river. He goes on to shew the rapid population of this country, and the eagerness with which every individual looks forward to that navigation. He states the general abhorrence with which the people of the western waters received the intelligence that Congress was about to sacrifice their dearest interest by ceding to Spain, the navigation of the Mississippi for 25 or 30 years, and represents it as a fact, that they were on the point of separating themselves totally from the union on that account. He addresses himself to their fears by a pompous display of our force, and urges that should Spain be so blind to her true interest, as to refuse us an amicable participation in the navigation of that river, and thereby force us into violent measures, Great Britain stands with her arms expanded ready to receive us, and assist our efforts for the accomplishment of that object; and quotes a conversation he had a few years ago with a member of the British House of Commons to that effect. He states the facility with which their province of Louisiana may be invaded by the united forces of the British and Americans, by means of the river Illinois, and the practicability of proceeding from thence to their province of New Mexico. Britain he says will probably aim at the possession of Louisiana and New-Orleans for herself, and leave the freedom of navigation to America; and urges pretty forcibly, the great danger the Spanish interest in North America would be in from the British power, should Britain possess herself of the mouth of the Mississippi, and thereby hold the two grand portals of North America, that river and the St. Laurence; and concludes with an apology for the freedom with which he has treated the subject; and adds, that it has, (at their own particular request) been drawn from a man whose head may err, but whose heart cannot deceive.

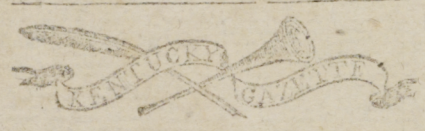
This essay has (I am told) been laid before the court of Madrid, and as a violent separation from the U. States seems to be laid down as the ground work upon which every other consequence depends, I think



it probably has produced instructions from that court to the Spanish residents at Congress, that if the western country should declare itself separate from the union, to avail himself of that event. I found this conjecture upon Mr. Brown's confidential letters from Congress to his friends in this district. Some of those letters I have seen—he mentions that in a private conversation, which he had with Don Gardeque, he was informed that so long as this country remained a part of the union, we had nothing to expect from Spain—but were we to declare ourselves separate from, and independent of the United States, he is authorized by the king of Spain to treat with us respecting commerce, and the navigation of the Mississippi.

Mr. Brown having returned from Congress, was called upon in Convention, in November last, to give such information respecting our affairs at Congress, as might be proper for us to know. He told us that he did not think himself at liberty to mention what passed in private conversation between himself and Don Gardeque, respecting us—but this much in general, he would venture to inform us; that provided we were unanimous, every thing we could wish for, was within our reach, meaning, as it appeared fully to me that if we would assume government and declare ourselves separate from the union, Spain would give us every indulgence we could ask of her.

To be continued.



He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 13.

Nearly all of our cotemporary Editors have ceased the tedious publications from the Western World of the Kentucky Spanish Association, on the ground that their readers are tired of them, and would prefer having their papers filled with matter of greater interest. The same reasons would be sufficient to prevent their continuation in the Kentucky Gazette; but as we have nearly completed the publications on that subject, we shall give them entire, as a few of our readers wish to have the whole before them. However on the other subjects promised in the World, we shall endeavour to be more circumspect and only publish such parts as may appear to give information, without filling 18 or 20 papers with matter which might be contained in two or three.

We owe an apology to our readers for devoting so much of our paper to the personal publications of H. Marshall, A. K. Marshall, J. Coburn, and T. Bodley. We should have published them in supplements, but for the indisposition of some of our workmen. However as we charge such publications as Advertisements, we shall give extra Gazettes, whenever we may receive a superabundance of interesting intelligence—acknowledging ourselves indebted to our patrons the amount of those publications.

From Frankfurt we learn, that the Grand Jury impeached to examine into the charges exhibited by Mr. Davies, the attorney for the United States, against Col. Aaron Burr, assembled agreeably to the directions of the Federal Court at ten o'clock yesterday, and were immediately discharged by Mr. Davies, without having any thing laid before them. The reason offered for discharging the Jury, was the failure of a witness to attend.

It is with great pleasure we can inform the public, that there is now in the press, a pamphlet containing a full, candid and explicit statement of the early transactions in this country, out of which this political romance, (Spanish Association) was fabricated. The narrative is highly interesting—depicts the distresses of the inhabitants in vivid colours, and fully justifies the temper and tone of mind which pervaded the citizens generally, at the period alluded to. Every material fact, is supported by documents. There are numerous, and many of them important.—[Palladium.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.

Letters from Boston announce the arrival there of the ship New-Galen from London, with intelligence to the 4th Sept. at which time the expectation of Lord Lauderdale's speedy return from England, and the prospect of continued war, had caused a great depression of the stocks. Mr. Fox, it is added, had experienced a relapse, and was so unwell that little hopes

were entertained of his surviving more than three or four days.

The ship Ocean, capt. Girden, in 34 days from Bordeaux, has arrived below. She failed from Bordeaux the 11th Sept. and from Corodovan, the 17th ult. The verbal information furnished by capt. Girden is, that the Emperor of Russia had refused to ratify the treaty negotiated at Paris by his minister D'Oubril; a measure, which it is presumed, will have an important effect on the relations of Europe.

On the 11th Sept. bets at Bordeaux were even, that Lord Lauderdale had left Paris, without effecting the object of his mission. We shall be able to give some details in our next.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

Since writing the above, we have seen a passenger in the Ocean who has politely favored us with a file of Bordeaux papers to the 11th Sept. containing Paris dates to the 7th. We have not time to translate more than the following:—

An article under the head of Paris Sept. 5, after detailing the progress of the negotiation between Russia and France, from its commencement to its conclusion, (which we shall have translated for tomorrow) proceeds thus:—

“However, M. Ruffin, chancellor of the French consulate in Russia, arrived yesterday from Petersburg, and brings intelligence, that in consequence of a change of ministers, the effect of the new principles adopted by the Russian government, and the extraordinary influence which the English party has obtained over the new cabinet, the treaty of the 20th of July has not been ratified.

Thus hostilities between France and Russia, are about to recommence. The conquerors at Ulm and Austerlitz, are again assembled under their standards, and approach their triumphs.—More powerful numbers, more formidable than ever, by that organization which has never been equalled, they wait with impatience the impulse of the great soul which animates them.

However, nothing can induce us to presume that a general continental war will be renewed.

In every event, the Emperor, as well as the French people, are prepared for all chances, and the armies of his Majesty will be found whenever it shall be necessary to combat for a durable and glorious peace.”

#### MIRANDA.

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the expedition under General Miranda, to his brother in this City, dated Island of Aruba, 7 leagues west Curacao, August 3d, 1806.

We arrived here on the 16th inst. all in good health. We left Trinidad the 24th July, in company with the Lilly sloop of war, capt. Campbell, who acts as commodore in the expedition, his majesty's brigs Express and Attentive, and the schooner Provost, two gun boats, carrying each a 24 pounder, and an American brig with provisions, and our own ship the Leander. The armed vessels under the Commodore were dispatched by Admiral Cochrane to assist us.—The Sunday following, about ten o'clock in the morning, we passed along close to the principal town of the Spanish island of Marguerita—we could easily distinguish the inhabitants coming out of the church to defend the town, supposing our intention was to attack. As we passed along, the Grand Battery of the town fired several shot at us without effect. We kept on our course until we arrived off Coche; between Marguerita and the Maine, where we came to anchor that day at 3 P. M. and remained there until the next day; we then pursued our voyage until the 1st of August, when we arrived in the Bay of La Vela de Coro, as the Spaniards call it, is situated in the E. part of the Bay of that name. We came to anchor on the west side of the bay, owing to a mistake of the Pilot, in the night, seven or eight miles to leeward of the city. We attempted to debark at day light next morning without success, owing to a strong head wind and a heavy sea; our disappointment gave the inhabitants an opportunity of carrying away the public and private treasure, which was effectually done. The morning after, we landed to the number of 150 including marines, and sailors, and although the town was defended by 15 pieces of artillery, 400 infantry and some cavalry, we drove the enemy from

post to post, and in half an hour the city was ours and the Columbian Flag hoisted at the principal battery; we had only one man wounded, the Spanish troops were panic struck and fired at random. The ardent and briskness of the attack quite astonished the Dons; we took 20 of the Indians prisoners, armed with bows and arrows. Our troops had been all the day before cooped up in the boat, trying to land, and were so fatigued that they could not overtake the enemy, the most of whom took the road to Coro, 12 miles S. W. of La Vela. We spent the day in debarking more troops and reconnoitering the different roads and environs of the city, and in posting detachments. About midnight we marched for Coro, with two pieces of light artillery and about two hundred and fifty troops, including sailors and marines. General Miranda hoped to surprise the enemy at break of day before the King's treasure could be removed, but he was disappointed, for he found an empty city, the inhabitants fled to the mountains with their valuables, a few old men and women, some negroes and children, and a few tables and chairs only remained. Coro is one of the earliest built cities of Spanish America; it is regularly laid out and well built, every house is almost cannon proof; they are generally built of stone, which they cover with a white plaster and the roofs are generally of strong heavy tiles; the city is about four miles in circumference. There is a large cathedral in the centre square of the city, superbly ornamented within with gold, it has a number of altars around it, within and over every altar is a niche containing in colored wax, either Jesus Christ, the Virgin, or some of the Saints. There are several other public buildings for the Religious, among them is an elegant and extensive Convent of Franciscan Priests; it was built by one of the Queens of Spain and presented to those Priests; it is called the convent of St. Francis; it has fifteen altars magnificently inlaid with gold, and the vaulted roofs over the altars seem to be paved with golden shells; all the Priests except two, abandoned their convent—one of them seemed to be deprived of reason, for he took the liberty of flinging himself feverishly every morning. What I am about to mention would have been related more regularly in a former part of this letter, but I have too little time to think of order and so I will say what occurs as it comes in and out of my memory.

We entered Coro to early in the morning, that we could not distinguish friend from enemy, and here a melancholy scene took place: When the advanced guard, which I followed closely with the leading piece of the artillery, arrived in the centre square, they advanced to the prison, which they supposed was a fortified citadel, or something like it, one of the soldiers imprudently fired at a man at the prison door, whom he took to be one of the enemy, he proved to be one of our men, he was shot dead on the spot; at this moment the prisoners clanking their chains, cried out through the crates of the prison, “Vive Miranda,” when the guard without the prison fired a feu de joie; at this time, still dark, the infantry was drawn up on the side of the square opposite to the prison and close in front the cathedral, the artillery in front of the infantry in the centre of the square; and while we were unharmed, the muskets from the pieces and preparing to fire upon the prison when ordered, the infantry behind us hearing the feu de joie of the advanced guard, believed the place was defended, and without waiting for orders commenced a heavy fire at they knew not what, they wounded their commanding officer Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkland, they put two musket balls into him, one of which came out at the arm; he is in a fair way of recovery.—They wounded two men at my gun, one close to my right side, and the other as close on my left. I had the good fortune to remain unhit amidst a shower of balls that whistled about my ears for some minutes.

After remaining four or five days at Coro, endeavoring in vain to persuade the inhabitants to return to the city, we returned to La Vela, where we waited some days for news from our friends in the interior; not receiving any, and most of the ships being in want of water, we embarked and came here to supply ourselves. In the mean time General Miranda dispatched two vessels, one to Admiral Cochrane on the wind-

ward station, at Barbadoes, and another to Admiral Dacres on the leeward station at Jamaica, to inform them of our proceedings, and I believe to obtain some troops, the general having previously heard, as I learned, that the Duke of Kent had arrived with 10,000 troops at Jamaica, a part of which are destined to assist us. We have recently received information, that one of Miranda's friends has a corps of 2000 men ready to join us; that Miranda is a favorite toast at Porto Cavello, when the kings partizans are not present; that songs favorable to Miranda have been composed on the occasion, and are frequently sung in the different towns of the provinces of caracas, the birth place of our general.

We have also heard with great pleasure, that all the prisoners they took from us in April last, are in good health, and kindly treated in the City of St. Leon de Caraccas. We have heard that the officers were hung and the men sent to the mines at Vera Cruz. We might have believed it, did we not know the weakness of the Spanish forces in that quarter. The fact is, they would have executed every prisoner without remorse, were it not they feared, and with reason too, instant retaliation, and that from the hands of their own citizens.

We expect in a few days to hear from Admiral Cochrane and Dacres in the most favourable way, and then to leave the Island for a part of the Maine, more convenient and nearer to our Spanish friends than La Vela or Coro. From all the various information we have obtained there is now I think, no doubt of the success of Miranda, at least in the province of Caraccas, which is one of the most rich and valuable of all the provinces in Spanish America. The frigate Galatea has just joined us—the Osprey is expected every hour, besides some other vessels. Since we arrived here a fever has appeared among the crew of our ship; one man died last evening, and there are about 50 now sick.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16.

We have been obligingly favoured with a Trinidad paper of the 20th of September, containing the following translations of intercepted letters from several gentlemen at Lagaira to their friends in Cumana. These letters were written while Miranda and his troops were in possession of Coro.—They show the alarm and confusion which prevailed among the friends of the government at Lagaira, and the feeble and unprepared state of the country for an adequate defence; and on this account they will be interesting to our readers.

We have been also favoured with the perusal of a letter from a very respectable gentleman at Trinidad, and under date of September 22. This gentleman writes, that he has read the original letters, that he knows them to be genuine, as he is intimately acquainted with some of the persons who wrote them. He mentions also, that a report was just received at Trinidad, by a launch from Barcelona, that Miranda effected another landing on the Maine, and had defeated the Captain-General of the Caraccas, near Valencia. The account received from captain Rose, and published in our paper of last evening, was probably derived from the same source.

Another letter, dated Trinidad, September 23, says—“There appears now to be a probability that Miranda will eventually succeed. The admiral on this station, is affording him all the assistance in his power; and has lately sent down to him a line of battle ship and a frigate. It is also the opinion here, that the two regiments, daily expected from England, are certainly intended for the assistance of Miranda.”

#### Another Letter.

“Of the persons taken in Miranda's schooners, 10 or 12 have been executed at Puerto Cavello, and their heads exposed on piles in the public roads there, at Lagaira, and other places. Last week was burned on the public parade, by the hangman, the picture of Miranda, the colours and seditious papers found on board the schooners intended to inflame this province. It is now said that when the news of this expedition got to Spain of his being at Jacquemel, orders were given to fit out 4 ships of the line at Cadiz, to bring out troops for our defence, but I give no credit to this news. Spain in Europe is even worse than Spain in America, they have neither money, provisions nor

soldiers, all is a labyrinth of miseries. We never see a vessel arrive from home, no, not even a little one.

#### Another Letter.

“Miranda with his expedition has arrived on the coast of Coro, and taken post on the elevation called the Vela.

The garrison composed of 320 men retired on his approach to the heights above the town, to wait for a reinforcement from Marycabo, which has probably now joined.

“The Captain-General, with a numerous retinue of custom-house officers, priests, surgeons, barbers, apothecaries, and all the armed force of every description, marched on the 12th to form a camp at Valencia or San Carlos, whence reinforcements can be sent to any place attacked.

#### Another Letter.

“That damned fellow Miranda of whose peregrinations and detestable designs you gave me a detail, will let us all mad, and leave us by the expence he puts us to, without a stipend to bless us. He has positively arrived at the Vela of Coro, and taken post; the garrison having retired on his approach without making opposition.

“In consequence of this intelligence the Captain-General, accompanied by a motley retinue, has marched with all the armed force that could be collected to encamp at Valencia and San Carlos, and there awaits events.—Every thing necessary for an army in the field has been forwarded, and we are in hopes the success of the expedition will be favourable unless he be supported by the English, for then a good capitulation would be the most advisable mode of arrangement we could adopt. We have numerous population, it is true, but the country has been long disarmed for political reasons. Indeed the truth is, we can only confide in the queen's regiment, now reduced to 180 men, which with the invalid militia remains for the protection of Cumbe and the capital, under the command of the Paquin Marcion. Such is the situation Miranda has placed us in. God grant us a happy ridance of him.”

#### SWAN TAVERN. JOHN JONES.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at the SIGN OF THE SWAN.

In that large house lately occupied by Doctor Taylor in Cynthiana, where he is supplied with the best of liquors, and provisions, his stable is furnished with baggage, and an attentive officer, his beds will be well attended to, and from the arrangements made to accommodate his visitants, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the public favour.

6m Cynthiana 12th Nov. 1806.

#### LOOK HERE!

I ACQUAINT the public that all persons be aware that they do not for two bonds or notes, on me to Jesse Ferguson, the one for property, and the other for cash, as I will not pay a cent toward satisfying them, until a fraud that appears in his contract with me be taken away, and I be made safe in paying.

GIDLEON SMITH.

November 13, 1806. 24

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE, at the farm of William Stamps, about three miles West of Paris in Bourbon county, a flock of

Horses, Cattle & Sheep, also five or six good Feather Beds. All of which are to be sold to the highest bidder, for twelve months credit (receiving one bid.) Bond and approved security will be required. The sale to commence the fourth Saturday in November, at ten o'clock.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden from taking an assignment on a Bond given by me to Patrick Ruff of Fayette county, for five barrels of whiskey, one of which was payable on demand, the remainder on the first of March next—the bond was dated about the 29th October last; as I am determined not to pay the said bond to any person except the said Ruff, nor unless compelled by law.

Christian Tizler.

November 10, 1806. 31

#### FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, on Monday the 3d inst. between Capt. William Allen's and Lexington,

A SMALL BAND-BOX, containing some Lace, a Finger Ring, and a pair of Ear Rings, all with sets. Whoever may have found the above articles, and will deliver them to John W. Hunt or the Editor of this paper, shall receive the above Reward.

November 10, 1806.

TAKEN UP by James Owens, Jefferson county, a

Dark gray mare colt, two years old, about fourteen hands high, some white in its forehead, no brands perceivable—appraised to 25 dollars. Done before me this 28th day of August, 1806.

PETER HIGBEE.





# "TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

## A REFLECTION.

I heard the injur'd Maid complain,  
Of man's seducing wiles;  
And pity only sooth'd her strain,  
And tears o'erflow'd her smiles.

saw the mourning Bride in tears,  
Bend o'er her lover's tomb;  
Her life was mis'ry's blighted years,  
And death her early doom.

I saw bright genius' favor'd son,  
In tatter'd garb, and poor;  
And he was weter by affluence won—  
He perish'd at the door.

Their path was virtue's righteous way,  
Their lives were fill'd with care;  
And yet I see the rich, the gay,  
Secure in vice appear.

But sure, if virtue mourns a while,  
In this dark vale below;  
She'll flourish when the wicked's smile,  
Is lost in endless woe.

## AN AFFECTIONATE WIFE.

An honest school-master near town,  
having a wife whom he loved affectionately, was so unfortunate as to perceive that she conceived a *tendre* for a smart young fellow whom he engaged as usher. The poor man was rendered so miserable by the perfidy & ingratitude of his wife, that he determined to destroy himself. This resolution, after some prefatory reproaches, he communicated to his wife, declaring that he would that moment tuck himself up with his neck-cloth. To this the afflicted lady replied, "A-las! my dear, consider that neck-cloth is very old, and can never sustain your weight. Do stop a moment, my love, till I reach your new *etavat*."

London paper.

THE following portrait of American enterprize on the ocean, was drawn by EDMUND BURKE, in a speech delivered in the house of Commons two and thirty years since. "As to the wealth which the colonies have drawn from the sea by their fisheries, you had all that matter fully opened at your bar. You surely thought these acquisitions of value, for they seemed even to excite your envy; and yet the spirit by which that enterprising employment has been exercised, ought rather in my opinion, to have raised your esteem and admiration. And pray, Sir, what in the world is equal to it? Pass by the other parts, and look at the manner in which the New-England people have of late carried on the whale fishery. Whilst we follow them among the tumbling mountains of ice; and behold them penetrating into the deepest frozen recesses of Hudson's Bay and Davis's Straits, whilst we are looking for them beneath the arctic circle, we hear that they have pierced into the opposite region of polar cold, that they are at the antipodes, and engaged under the frozen serpent of the south. Falkland Island, which seemed too remote and romantic an object for the grasp of national ambition, is but a stage and resting place of their victorious industry. Nor is the equinoctial heat more discouraging to them, than the accumulated winter of both poles. We know that while some of them draw the line and strike the baton on the coast of Africa, others run the longitude and pursue their gigantic game along the coast of Brazil. No sea but what is vexed with their fisheries. No climate that is not witness to their toils. Neither the perseverance of Holland, nor the activity of France, nor the dexterous and firm sagacity of English enterprize, ever carried their most perilous mode of hardy industry to the extent to which it has been pursued by this recent people; a people who are still in the gristle, and not yet hardened into manhood."

Monday, November 3d, 1806.

THE Trustees of the town of Lexington met and adopted the following Ordinance, viz. Be it ordained that no HUCKSTER shall be permitted to purchase in Market during Market hours, any article whatever, which such HUCKSTER is known usually to sell or expose to sale, under the penalty of Ten Dollars for each offence, to be recovered and appropriated as other fines are, and that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette three weeks successively.

JOHN BRADFORD, Chm.

A Copy Att.

JOHN WATKINS, Clerk.

SEMPER REFUGET.

NOW PUBLISHING

BELCHER & ARMSTRONG,

No. 70, State Street, Boston, (Mass.)

THE EMERALD,

A LITERARY PAPER,

Will be issued every Saturday, consisting of twelve octavo pages, printed on a fine paper with a new type.

PRICE \$3 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE ONE IN ADVANCE.

Subscriptions for the Emerald will be received at this office, where a specimen of it may be seen.

BILLS OF LADING

For sale at this office.

## ROBERT HARRIS JUN.

DRUGGIST,

No. 30 Market street, between Front & Second streets, Philadelphia.

HAS received of late arrivals, a fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines—amongst which are  
700 lbs. Camphor  
2000 lbs. Peruv. bark  
4000 bottles fresh Castor oil  
6700 Canella Alba  
50 doz trusses  
20 casks Glauber salts  
100 lbs. opium  
2500 lbs. Gentian root  
2000 lbs. cream Tartar  
with every article in the Drug line. Country merchants and others, who deal in drugs, will be supplied on liberal terms at a long credit. Any orders from his friends in the Western Country will be received with gratitude and executed with punctuality and dispatch.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Wm. Scott Fuller, deceased, are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment to Samuel Scott, who is duly authorized to receive the same; and all those who have any demands against the same, are requested to come forward with their accounts properly adjusted for settlement; as there will be no longer indulgence given by Samuel Scott.

Living on the Town-Fork, seven miles below Lexington.

## GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers offer for sale on very low terms the following valuable

## TRACTS OF LAND, to wit—

ONE of 764 acres, adjoining the lands of John Meaux esq. in Mercer county, on Salt river, with about 150 acres of cleared land, under good fence and in complete repair, with an orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple trees, a good square log house, with joint shingle roof, and other convenient buildings—also, 276 acres adjoining, with about 60 acres of cleared land, and fencing in good repair—also, 195 acres in Franklin county, on Salt river, adjoining the lands of Lewis Castleman and John Lightfoot esq. with a small improvement—also,

200 acres adjoining below on the river—also,

202 acres adjoining—also,

250 acres adjoining, including the mouth of Hammond's creek, with a considerable improvement—also,

161 acres adjoining the same on Fox creek—also,

160 acres adjoining above on the creek—also,

137 acres adjoining the same, on a branch of Fox creek—also,

211-3-4 acres adjoining, between Fox creek and Salt river.

The above tracts of land are well watered, and contain several valuable mill seats. A part cash will be required from purchasers, and a reasonable credit given for the balance. For terms apply to Samuel Macoun, Mercer county, near Delany's ferry, or to the subscribers in Lexington.

J. & D. Macoun.

September 9th, 1806.

## JUST IMPORTED.

AND now opening by DAVID WILLIAMSON, at his

## GROCERY STORE,

on Mill-street, next door but one to Mr. Craig's, and nearly opposite Mr. Gray's store, a handsome assortment of GROCERIES, &c. among which are

Jamaica spirits,

French Brandy,

Holland gin,

Madeira, Sherry, &

Port wines, 1st quality

Bottled porter,

Spanish segars,

Lime juice,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young hyson,

Hyson skin,

Coffee,

Chocolate,

Loaf,

Lump, &

Muscovada

Molasses,

Raisins,

Almonds,

English walnuts,

Nutmegs,

Cinnamon,

Cloves,

Alspice,

Ginger,

Pepper,

Allum,

Coppers,

Indigo,

Rice,

Confectionary of all kinds—also,

Shad,

Mackerel,

Salt & Scotch herrings,

Oysters,

Shot.

He also has a quantity of old Whiskey, and three years old Peach Brandy.

The whole of the above articles will be sold unusually low for cash.

tf. Lexington, October 29.

WOODFORD County, Aug. 16, 1806.

TAKEN UP by Joseph Sellars, near Williams's mill, a

Brown Mare,

fourteen hands and a half high, five or six years old, off hind foot—white, some white on the other, some white hairs in the forehead, has a haking in one of the hind legs, docked, but no brands perceivable—appraised to 40 dollars. Also

A Sorrel Horse,

thirteen and a half hands high, twelve or thirteen years old, a blaze face, a hole in the upper corner of one of the eye lashes, both hind feet white, docked but no brands perceivable—appraised to 35 dollars. Certified under my hand, this 22d day of October, 1806.

R. M. THOMAS, J. P.

THE subscriber having erected a FULLING-MILL

On Boon's Creek, one mile from the Cross Plains, and ten from Lexington, which is now in complete order, and having learned the FULLING BUSINESS in all its various branches, with one of the first workmen in Pennsylvania, and also worked a mill of his own in that State upwards of twenty years—flatters himself that he is capable of DYING and DRESSING CLOTH, (perhaps) as well as any other in the State of Kentucky, and on as cheap terms. He therefore solicits a share of the public patronage; assures them his best exertions shall not be wanted to render complete satisfaction to accommodate distant customers. CLOTH for dressing will be received at T. & R. Barr's, merchants in Lexington, and at Mr. Polson's, in Winchester, where he will attend on Monday's of every count week and return the Cloths dressed agreeable to directions, on the next counts.

Wheat, Corn, Rye, Hemp, Pork, &c. will be received in payment, at the market prices. WM. McALL.

TAKEN up by Henry Colburn, living in Lexington, one BAR HORSE, 6 years old, 14 hands 3 inches high, branded on the left shoulder with a stirrup, some saddle spots—appraised to 45 dollars.—This stray followed some travellers from the Dry Ridge on the Cincinnati road.

CH. HUMPHRYS, Nov. 4th 1806. \* 3t.

## WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

By the 20th instant, the subscriber intends having machines in complete operation in Lexington for picking, breaking and carding sheeps' wool into rolls, all which will be done at 10 cents per pound, with the addition of 2 cents for mixing wool of different colours, and 5 cents per pound for picking and breaking Hatter's wool. The burs and sticks must be extracted, and the wool sent in sheets with one pound of grease to eight of wool, and the rolls will be so packed as to carry on horse back 50 miles without injury. Country linen, feathers and wool received in payment, if delivered in hand. Wool left with Mr. John Lowry, Hatter in Lexington, will be attended to by the public's humble servant.

D. S. NORTON.

Lexington, August 2, 1806.

We the subscribers being fully sensible of the advantages arising from having our wool prepared on the Carding machine about to be erected in this place by Mr. D. S. Norton, beg leave to recommend to the Hatters throughout the country, as being of very great utility in the preparation of our wool—must request those of our customers, that have been in the habit of breaking their wool for Hating, to decline it and bring it in unbroken.

Patterson Bain.

John Lowry.

G. Adams jr.

John Adams.

Jorah Brady.

Sourbray & Montgomery.

William Smith.

## TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully

informs the publick, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the

SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WARE HOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be useful, to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAML. JANUARY.

50,000 Dollars for 6 50!!

## NEW-YORK STATE LOTTERY, No. V.

For the promotion of Literature, and other purposes.

To commence drawing on the second Tuesday in December, 1806, and 600 tickets to be drawn each day until the whole is concluded. Prizes payable 30 days after.

The excellency of the present scheme is universally acknowledged to exceed any ever yet offered in the United States.

The Capital Prizes are

30,000 Dollars,

20,000 Dollars,

10,000 Dollars,

5,000 Dollars,

2,000 Dollars,

Besides several of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c.

The first 4000 blanks to be entitled to eight dollars each.

The whole subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. In this scheme there is a possibility for one Ticket to draw 50,000 Dollars.—Notwithstanding the great number of Capital prizes in this lottery, there are less than two blanks to a prize.

## TICKETS & SHARES.

FOR SALE AT

G. & R. WAITE'S

TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY OFFICES.

No. 64 & No. 38, Maiden-Lane, New-York.

At 6 and a half dollars, until the first of October, when they will advance to 7, and continue advancing as the drawing approaches. By enclosing Bank notes (post paid) to G. & R. WAITE, Tickets and Shares will be punctually returned by post, to any amount, and the earliest advice sent to adventurers of their success.—The public are requested to remark, that the drawing of the New-York Lotteries is managed in so correct a manner, as not to be subject to error. The time of drawing, and payment of prizes is punctual, and guaranteed by the State Legislature. Schemes at large enclosed with Tickets.—The many Capital Prizes sold by G. & R. W. in former Lotteries, (lists of which will also be enclosed) it is presumed, will be an additional inducement to distant adventurers to purchase of them.

New-York, Aug. 1806.

## TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 1st of September last,

an apprentice to the Saddling business; between nineteen and twenty years old, five feet nine or ten inches high, strong made, fair complexion and hair, blue eyes, full faced rough with pimples, something very disagreeable in his countenance, impudent and forward in talk, had on a new dark mixed cloth coat, & black corduroy overalls; his other clothing not known, as he sometimes traded them. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail in the United States, and giving me information thereof, or ten dollars for delivering him to me in Lexington, Kentucky.

BENJ. STOUT.

## DANIEL BRINER.

TOBACCONIST.

LATELY from Philadelphia, has commenced business in Major Morfion's house, adjoining Mr. Edward West, on High-street, where he will manufacture, and always have for sale a large and general assortment of Tobacco, wholesale and retail, on terms lower than heretofore offered in this town. Professing himself master of his business, and intending to carry it on extensively, the most liberal credit will be given to Merchants and Traders, and the mode of payment made easy.

Lexington, Oct. 21, 1806. 3M.

## WILSON'S GRAMMAR

For sale at this office.

## Just Received by

## WILKINS & TANNEHILL.

And now opening in the store formerly occupied by Charles Wilkins, opposite the court house, and for sale by the package, viz.

10 blbls. 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,

10 — Jamaica Spirit,

10 — Madeira L. P.

10 — Sherry,

4 — Colemanar,

4 — Port,

8 — Pepper,

10 — Brimstone,

6 — Allum,

15 — Copperas,

10 — Ginger,

10 — Madder,

8 — Chocolate,

50 boxes Segars,

1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon,

Logwood,

10 boxes Young Hyson, 3 TEAS

10 do. Hyson Skin,

35 blbls. Coffee and Loaf Sugar,

Raisons in kegs.

The above articles will be disposed of at a moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days.

A supply of GROCERIES, &c. will be regularly received from Philadelphia, which will enable us to furnish store keepers, or others, upon the lowest terms.

W. & T.

## JOSEPH GRAY,

HAS removed his Store to the stone house, opposite Samuel & George Trotters, lately occupied by Messrs. Hart & Bartlett; and has just received, in addition to his former assortment, a very elegant supply of

GOODS,

which will be sold cheap for Cash.

Lexington, March 5, 1806.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber in Lexington, about the first of June last, a bright bay Gelding, six or seven years old, about fifteen hands one inch high, blind of one eye, (the eye is sunk) with a long switch tail, shod all round, no brand that I recollect. The above reward to be paid on the delivery of the horse to me in Lexington, or by giving such information as will enable me to get him again, and all reasonable charges paid by me.

JAS. BEATTY,

August, 19, 1806. tf.

## TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT ROOM

on Main-Street, in a public part of this Town. Enquire of the printer

## JOURNEYMEN FULLERS WANTED.

I WILL pay generous wages in cash, for one or two

## JOURNEYMEN FULLERS,

who can come well recommended; or I will rent, on the shares, the mill lately occupied by William Scott deceased—there is plenty of water to full at this time, two or three mills full of cloth per week. For terms apply to Samuel Scott, on the premises, a bout seven miles below Lexington, on the Town-Fork.

Samuel Scott.

October 18, 1806. tf

## 4 EDUCATION.

## MR. & MRS. LOCKWOOD,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that some time late in the Fall, they purpose opening a BOARDING SCHOOL for the education of young ladies, at or near Lexington; bearing with them ample testimonials of their abilities to conduct a literary establishment, having had intrusted to their care, during a residence of some years in New-York and its vicinity, pupils from the most respectable families.

As they rest their hopes of success on no other basis than their own talents and attention, will consequently be flattered by receiving that patronage, which shall be their assiduous endeavours to obtain and preserve.

Previous to their arrival, further information may be had by applying to George Yellot, Esq. Petersburg, near Versailles, Woodford county—to Mr. P. Skidmore, Bourbon Furnace, Montgomery county—or to Danl. Bradford, Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

Oct. 15, 1806.

## AUGUST 1st, 1806.

TAKEN UP by Joseph Taylor, sen. living in Woodford county, near Farmers mill, a

Bay horse,

fourteen hands high, about nine years old, both hind feet nearly white, and some white on the off fore foot, has a fear on each side appears to have been done by the hind part of a pack saddle, with some other faddle spots, has four curls in his forehead, branded on the near buttock with something appearing at present like a T. Appraised to 55 dollars. Certified under my hand this 8th day of October, 1806.

12t. RICH'D. M. THOMAS, J. P.

Clarke County, to wit.

TAKEN UP by John Warren, living near Winchester, one

SORREL GELDING,

two or three years old last spring, about 13 1-2 hands high, with a blaze face, 3 white feet, branded on the near shoulder thus 9d, appraised to 40 dollars.

A copy, Teste

THOS. SCOTT, j. p. c. c.

## ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

## THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER,

will be held at Mr. Wm. Satterwhite's Tavern, in Lexington, on Monday 11th December next. DINNER will be on table at half past two o'clock. The attendance of members is requested punctually at 12 o'clock. By order of the President.

W. MACBEAN, Sec'y

August 20, 1806.

## LAST NOTICE

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indiscriminately instituted.

J. Jordan jr.

N. B.—T. OBACCO, HEMP,

and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J.

Lexington, January 28, 1805. tf

## VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE